The Ball and the Grand Parade on the Bay Preceding the Dedication-The Parade and Exercises on Dedleation Day-Great Crowds.

Checago Oct. 22.-Chicago has kept her word made the dedication of the World's fair gs the greatest event ever witnessed in can city as crushed into Chicago Thursan on the night of the 19th, when the great

Columbian Ball ren at the Auditorium. The greatest as-



Machinery. fights and beauty. Lovely women were there en in toilets that put to shame the greatest and loveliest creations of a Worth. And there were men-there were statesmen and diplo-mats, warriors, men of letters, of science, law, ant princes-men who have made their imprint on this and other nations. True it is that the ball had no official recognition on the dicial programme beyond the formal indorsement of the committee on ceremonies, but it was perhaps the most notable event, so far as society was concerned, in the history of the city. The vice-president was there, representing the president, who, as all the world knows was in the White House, by the bedside of his dying wife. Then there were the members of the cabinet; the speaker of the house; the chief justice and the associate justices; ex-

gray-haired; Weir of Washington, a handsome man with light-brown side whiskers; the black-browed Markham of California; rifer of Illinois on horseback, a slender, soldierly fig-ure, and white-haired Boies of Iowa came next. Each and all of them received a warm and cor-

After the dignitaries had gone came the rank and file of the parade, and in a formation of ten files wide, in double rank, they rolled like a huge human wave past the reviewing stand for almost exactly three hours. As each successive body ranched the east side of the federal building it was greeted by 1,000 little girls arranged in the shape and draped in the colors of the American flag. Each little tot carried in her hand a diminutive banner, and as the wes, it will not be too much to say in sweet childish voices arose to cheer the marchthe world. Such crowds were never seen in an ing men those little pieces of bunting would flutter wildly. It was a beautiful and inspiring "E Pluribus Unum" pendant in his beak. The and Friday and Saturday. The celebration | sight, and not once did the little ones fail to | silk in the flags was of a weight and texture receive an acknowledgment of their kindly seling.

The weather was admirable for the parade. The sun shone warmly during the early portion of the day, but later the sky was overcast, and to the many spectators who stood hour after bour watching the stream of life flow past the fresh northern breeze was a trifle uncomfortable. But for them who bore the burden of the day the temperature could not have been better adjusted. They did their work surprisingly well, and in its doing they honored themselves, the city and the vast horde of strangers within er gates.

The Great Day. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The empty structures of the World's Columbian exposition were dedicated to-day to the purposes for which they have been designed by the peop'e of the great-

est, and grandest, and noblest republic that has



Electrical. ever existed on the face of God's earth. This is the Nation's Day, a day set apart by proclamation of the chief magistrate, a proclamation

as rigorously observed as were the pronuncia-

Rendering the "Hollelujah Chorus."

ber. There was a reception, during which World's fair managers, then to the committee on arrangements, next to the patronesses, and flustly, after running the gauntlet, to the vicepresident and the other distinguished guests.

After the reception considerable time was occupied by the managers in arranging the floor for the opening quadrille, and it was after If o'clock when the strains of the cornet, violin and harp summoned the devotees of the terpsi-



chorean art to the center of the floor to inaugurate a "tripping of the light fantastic toe. means insignificant feature of the night's pro-

The Great Parade.

It would be a great task to describe the beautiful decorations that greeted the people on the userning of the parade, the 20th. From every building, from every corner, streamed great swarths of bunting. Chicago was literally cov-ered with the Red, White and Blue. Yes, the people expressed the appropriation, and in a masser that will become historical. Of Chicago's population one in twenty marched in the The other nineteen, re-inforced by a half million visitors from the outside points. stood on the sidewalks, packed the streets. perched on roofs and window sills and jammed the various stands along the line of march to we him do it. And they saw him, too, 75,000 of him. The gigantic procession passed through the streets without an instant's delay, always moving swiftly, and it owned the street from carb to curb, despite the great crowd of spec-tators who pushed and shoved, in the desire to see as much as possible of the pride and pomp of Chicago's civic societies.

The crowd was something fearful. Chicago has, at different times, handled many a throng of visitors, but this one was away and beyond anything she ever dealt with before. It is estimated that at least 1,500,000 people viewed the parade. In all that drawn-out marching borde every man went by the reviewing stand, and be went at a good swift pace. Naturally there were accidents, fainting women, children trampled upon, and here and there a man dropping from a roof, but these are the aftermath of every gathering. The parade was scheduled to start from Michigan and Van Buren street at 10:45. This would bring it past the reviewing seemd at the federal building thirty minute atter, but despite the utmost efforts of Gran I Marchal Miles and his aids it was exactly 12:21 a clock when Chief of Police McClaughry, at the head of the parade, brought his baton up to salute Vice-President Morton, who reviewed the parade on a tastefully-decorated stand, where he was surrounded by the members of the different legations and a throng of brillimitly-dressed ladies.

As the different governors of the states passed the reviewing stand, some on horseback and others in carriages, each was greeted with a succession of cheers which kept him bowing for many minutes. Delaware's contingent was first in the line of state dignitaries, and her governor received an ovation. warm greeting, and behind his carriage was his escort, more numerous than that of any other governor in the line. As Russell of Massachusetts came slowly up Adams street, mounted on a spirited gray charger, the enthu-siasm was more than doubled, and the governor's flery horse reared, plunged and turned is affright, but his rider sat him well and quickly bringing him down as he passed before the vice-president he saluted gravely and passed on. The crowd was i.nportial in politics, and yelled as lustily for Flower of New York, whose iron-gray hair



McKialoy's carriage was compeled to halt, and a little gamin, clinging to a lamp post, shouted:

"Stand up there, McKinley, so we can see you."

A rear of laughter followed the shrill toned suggestion, and a broad smile went over the generator's countenance as he gracefully took the fint and rose to his feet to bow his active president was not occupied until the procession reached the Higginbotham mansion at which point the vice-president, amid a salve of the column to move. The escorting military comprised three batteries of artillery from Fort Sheridan, four companies of the Fifth and Sixth cavalry, U. S. A.

After the chorus had rendered Beethoven's "In Praise of God," Cardinal Gibbons arose. A wave of his hand and every head was bowed before the Throne of Grace while the eminent prelate of fered a ferrent supplication. A blessing with their occupants moved in the following order, save that the carriage allotted to the vice-president was not occupied until the procession reached the Higginbotham mansion at which point the vice-president, amid a salve of "America," and the andience joined in the second scanza.

The World's fair buildings were dedicated.

ent Haves, and many governors: and | mentos of the magistracy of ancient Europe there were foreign dignitaries almost without as a brief season of thanksgiving and of of the great achievements the four complete centuries of American life. elaborate supper, however, was a by no Land's End to the extremity of the Golden Gate, where the cliffs are kissed by the gentle waves of the Pacific, are singing with heart and voice, chanting in unison, one great prean ascending to the skies, and penetrating the thin veil that hiles the continent from the abiding place of eternal "God bless our native land.

A parade of state inaugurated the exercises of the day. Cannon boomed at daybreak-a national salute on the nation's holiday-start ing the tired million or two from their slumbers, and serving notice that the doings of yester lay were but a thing that is past and the crown ing event of the occasion was yet to come. The very air was tinged with holiday ozone. One felt instinctively that this was not a day

and the discovery of four conturies since. Chicago kept holiday; and not only Chicago, but every nook and corner of the big, bust ling, tearing, driving, striving republic. Joy, jubilation and gladness were unconflued. Patriotism, the safety valve of a people enlightened and determined to be free, had full vent. In city and town, in village and hamset, the People, to quote the proclamation of President Harrison, "are devoting themselves to distinguished quests. Mind can not conceive such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and apprecia-Joy and gladness envelop the nation as a mist, joy and gladness unknown to nations over which limited or absolute monarchies exercise full sway. It is a day of Liberty, a day of fraternity, a city of Equality, a day upon which rich and poor, young and old, native and foreign-born, from the ocean-washed shores of

cheers from the crowds that banked the four corners of the thoroughfare, was escorted to the vehicle.

Vice-President Morton was accompanied by Fresident T. W. Palmer of the national commission, and President H. N. Higginbotham o the directory. The vice-presidential carriage was drawn by four white horses, ridden by postillions in scarlet. Over the doors of the carriage were draped two of the finest flags that were ever made, and which came a few days ago from the manufactory of a Phila-delphia firm at a cost of \$500. One was the national flag with forty-four stars and the other an infantry stand of colors, a blue ground with the coat of arms of the United States in the center. The coat of arms was embroidered in the natural colors of the eagle, with the shield on his breast and the rarely seen, while each was framed in heavy rold fringe and with rich cords and tassels. Following the vice-prosidential carriages came vehicles in the following order: Secretary of State Foster and Secretary of the Treasury Foster, accompanied by M. H. DeYoung, firs vice-president of the national commission, and Vice-President Ferd. W. Peckof the directory. Hon. Steven B. Elkins, secretary of war, and Hon. W. H. H. Miller, attorney-general. Hon. John Wanamaker, postmaster-general; Hon. Benjamin F. Tracey, secretary of the navy: Hon. John W. Noble, secretary of the interior; Hop. Jeremiah Rusk, secretary of agriculture all occupying one carriage. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States supreme court; Chief Justices Blachford and Shiras; Supreme Justices Brown. Harlan and Bradley; ex-Secretary of State Bayard, accompanied by ex-President Baker of the World's Columbian exposition; ex-President Hayes, accompanied by ex-President Gage of the exposition; car riages containing the diplomatic corps; Hon. Charles F. Crisp, speaker of the house of representatives, accompanied by Mayor Wash-burne of Chicago; members of the senate of the United States; members of the house of representatives; representatives of the army and navy of the United States the governors and their staffs of all the states and territories: Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D. of California; his eminence Cardinal Gib-tons; Rev. H. C. McCook, of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia; Hon, Channes M. Depew, of New York, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Miss Harriet Monroe, Chicago; Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne, reader of the ode; emmissioners of foreign governments to the World's Columbian exposition; the consuls of foreign powers; the World's Columbian comissioners, board of lady managers, headed by Mrs. Potter Palmer, president; boar lof directors of the World's fair; the chiefs of departments; staff officers of the director of works; the city council of Chicago. At Washington park a brief balt was made

while the United States troops and the visiting militia deployed before the vice-presidential arriage. The United States soldiers, numbering some 4,000, were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Carr. In the front rank was the Seventh cavalry. Gen. Custer's regiment. A vice-presidential salute was fired upon the approach of the carriage occupied by the vice-president, and after the review, which was considerably curtailed from the origprogramme, the troops took up a position at the head of the line and the proession moved again to the exposition grounds, entering in the rear of the women's building Iere the military, of whom there were some 15,000, left the main line proper and the guests proceeded to the transportation building, where a hurried lunch was served. Two hundred thonsand ham and cheese sandwiches, almost as many buttered rolls, to say nothing of tens of thousands of plates of salad and coffeto a total of some 5,000 gallons, disappeared like chaff before a winter's wind. When the inner man had thus been appeased the line of march was resumed to the building of manufactures and liberal arts. Here seats had been provided upon the floor for 100,000 participants Every chair had its occupant, and an immense crowd, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,00), was fain to be content with standing room. The guests that had participated in the procession were escorted to platform with the utr dispatch, Vice-President Morton being seated directly in front with President T. W. Palmer n his right, President Higginbotham on his left, and Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Fand, Bishop Fowler, Mayor Washburne, Henry Watterson and Chauncey M. Depew occupying seats on either side. To the east and west upon the same platform were seated the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the judges of the supreme court, governors of the states and the other nor pencil describe the scene that was presented when the last of those that had participated in the parade were seated. On the platform were representatives of every country on the civilized globe; before them the largest audience that has ever assembled since the day upon which the Creator said: "Let

there be light. Without waiting for a signal the orchestra broke forth with the opening strains of the Co-lumbian March, arousing the audience to a the music died away Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of California, one of the most eminent divines of the Methodist church, arose in his place. The immense audience, and which stretched back almost as far as the eye could reach, followed his example, and heads were bowed and hands clasped while the eminept divine gave thanks to the Almighty for what had already been accomplished, and besought the blessings of the Great Ruler of all upon what remained to be done. A hundred and fifty thousand throats voiced a fervent Amen" as the bishop resumed his seat.

Bishop Fowler's prayer was followed by the opening address of Hon. George R. Davis, di-rector general, and Mr. Davis by an address by



cated to the People and for the People. Day barely dawned when Michigan boulevard from the Auditorium southward to Jackson Park, a distance of over 7 miles, commenced to be fringed on either side with men and women. Each moment added its quota to the early risers. Up-town and down-town it was very much such a crowd as that which passed judgment on the civic procession of yesterday, but reinforced with a decidedly large smattering of members of local "polite society," between whose impesing mansions and tasteful villas the line of march had been routed out. There were times when it seemed as though the entire population of the Windy City, reinforced by its quarter million visitors or so. from far and near, was on the streets between the Lake Front and Jackson park. Fortunate holders of invitations entitling them to particpation in the exercises of the day began to move southward at an abnormally early hour, apparently determined to take time by the forelock and to secure a point of vantage. Soon after 7 o'clock those intending to participate in the procession began to mass themselves in the Auditorium, while the vehicles were massed in columns of four on the other side of

of lady managers. At the close of Mrs. Palmer's address came one by President Higginbothan of the Columbian exposition. This was replied to by President Palmer, and then came the dedicatory address by Vice-President Morton. Mr. Morton, in concluding, used the following

Mr. President, in the name of the govern-ment of the United States I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances in-tended by the congress of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian exposition to the world's progress in art, in science, in agri-culture and in manufactures, I dedicate them to humanity. God save the United States of America. The conclusion of this aldress was the signal

for loud and long-continued applause, and when the vice-president stepped forward to bow his thanks one-eight of a million men and women rose to their feet and gave him a salvo of applause that he is likely to remember so long as he has breath and life. The "Hallelujay Chorus" was rendered at this point. A good old-fashioned reception of cordiality was extended to Henry Watterson when he came to the front of the stage to deliver his address. Mr. Watterson was followed by Hon.

Chauncey M. Depaw, whose oration was

ITS EFFECT ON BUSINESS. The McKinley Tariff Productive of Com-

mercial Discord. When the advocate of the McKinley tariff is hard pressed for argument, he will at last resort to the plea that whether the tariff is what it should be or not, it is now, and has been for some time, in force as the law of the land; that the business of the country has adapted itself to it; that business men are making their calculations and arrangements on the basis of its provisions; that a change of system at the present time would expose the business world to new and hurtful uncertainties; that there should at last be some stability in our economic policy to enable business men to know what conditions they have to deal with; that therefore the tariff should remain untouched, at least at present, leaving such changes as may be necessary for a more convenient time, and that to this end the republican party should be kept in power. This plea has a certain plausibility, but candid inquiry will show it to be essentially fallacious in several important points. In the first place, the tariff, whether it ought to be left un-

touched or not, will not be left unthemselves, if the republican party is kept in power. A protective tariff is in its very nature unstable. The protected industries themselves never have recognized, and never will recognize, any existing tariff as harmonious, symmetrical and generally satisfactory. Those of them that are put at a disadvantage by the advantages granted to others will always move for a revision of duties for their relief. Those which derive from the tariff the largest benefits will always ask for changes securing to them more certain or still larger profits. Adventurers who, without sufficient ability and business knowledge, have embarked in industrial enterprises, allured by the chances for the rapid acquisition of wealth, such as the tariff offers, and then come to grief by their own mismanagement, will always clamor to be helped out of the lurch by higher duties. In short, if the opponents of the protective system were ever so willing to abstain for awhile from disturbing the existing tariff, there would be incessant tinkering and interminable unrest, making business calculations uncertain, caused by its friends them- tion are at the republican headquarselves. Already the cry for more has begun to be heard, the insatiable shepherds of Ohio leading the swelling chorus.

In the second place, is there any sensible man among those demanding the continuance of the present tariff on the ground that business has adapted itself to it who really believes that the opponents of protection will ever cease to question the justice of an economic really expect that in a free country friers? like ours the voice of the opposition to a system which puts the government at the service of the selfish interest of a favored few, to the detriment of the many, will ever be silent? That opposition cannot be forced to desist, and it cannot be persuaded. Nothing is more certain than that so long as such a tariff as we have exists there will be fierce agitation for its abolition. If there are business men who advocate its continuance because their business has adapted itself to it, there are a great many more basiness men, taking the word in its widest sense, who wish to have it out of the way because their business interests are injured by it. The agitation, with all the unrest necessarily accompanying it, will exists, and both the friends and the opponents of the protective system will do their best to keep the business world in that state of uncertainty which those who at present advocate to avoid.

that the McKinley tariff may indeed escape. -St. Paul Globe. not be what it should be, but that it should not be touched just now because business has adapted itself to it, the question arises, looking at the mattime will come for the changes which the free list .- St. Louis Republic. may be considered necessary. If business has adapted itself to the McKinley bers of the cabinet included, want to tariff now, a year and a half after its keep right on holding office, and comenactment, will not business have still more in five, or in ten, or in twenty years? And will not this reason for the undisturbed continuance of the McKinley tariff be in twenty years just as strong as now, and in fact a good deal stronger? Will not the same plea hold good forever? Is not, according to this course of reasoning, the Me-Kinley tariff to be regarded as a permanent institution to be held sacred and inviolable forever, for the reason that the business of the country, lawing adapted itself to it, would be unsettled by any disturbance of that justitution? These questions carry their own

answer with them. Evidently, if there are reasons why the high protective system should be done away with, it will be wise to make the necessary change before the ted to go much farther. The longer we wait with the reform called for, the greater and more painful will be the wrench. All things considered, the Weekly.

IN A BAD WAY. Republicans Repudiating Part of The Own Platform.

The organs and attorneys of m nopoly are making a desperate effort to divert attention from the one great issue of the campaign by making long not be painted gaudily enough to despeeches and writing long articles against the wildcat surrency with which the country was afflicted thirty try looks to the leader who tells the or forty years ago. Wayne Mac-Veagh summarily disposes of all this rubbish when he says that "the average voter knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war

can never reappear." The average voter hour in company with the \$1,000,000,- tinies of the proud but tottering g. a. 000 of paper in which the people have n.—Detroit Free Press.

confidence unless issued by the most substantial of banks. He knows that if there was the faintest suspicion regarding the solvency of any bank its notes would not circulate at all. He knows, finally, that the question as to the issue of state bank notes is not an issue in this campaign any more than the question as to the disposal of "arid public lands," which occupies a conspicuous place in the republican

platform. The very men who are fighting so valiantly against the wildcat currency of the last generation are particularly vehement in their assertions that the force bill is not an issue involved in the campaign. With respect to that Mr. MacVeagh pertinently observes: "It must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by President Harrison, earnestly supported by the republican party, and very narrowly escaped becoming a law." Mr. MacVeagh might have added that

the Minneapolis platform is not more explicit or emphatic upon any other subject than upon the one of the force bill. It demands that such law "shall be enacted and enforced," and declares that "the party will never relax its eftouched by the protected interests forts" until such laws are enacted and enforced. If the republican platform means anything by its most deliberate and explicit declarations the party is as much in favor of a force bill as it was two years ago or at any other

The republican party must be sadly short of confidence when it abandons and repudiates one of the most conspicuous of the planks in its platform and seeks to magnify into a thing of tremendous portent a little hid-away plank in the democratic platform which is of no more importance in this contest than the republican deliverance about the Nicaragua canal. A party which abandons half of its platform and stands in mortal terror of the other half is in a very bad way indeed. - Chicago Herald.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PLOT. Fresh Evidences of the Use of Republican

Boodle. The plan of the republicans to buy the presidency progresses brazenly in

spite of its detection. The money is being raised. The names of corruptible voters are being secured. The skilled agents of corrup-

The whole republican plan of campaign is proceeding upon the tactics which proved successful in 1880 and again in 1838.

A republican leader of Pennsylvania recently boasted at the committee rooms that Harrison would have 60,000 majority in that state, "and more if necessary." What possible use can there be for meetings in this Gibraltar system which, by the operation of the of protection addressed by the most law of the land, enriches a small fa- prominent leaders of the party, except vored class at the expense of a large to warm up the beneficiaries of the majority of the people? Does anyone robber tariff to yield their fat to the

> Why should the chairman of the re publican executive committee apply to "active, earnest and discreet" members of his party, having "the ability to keep a secret," for the name of "a democrat who can be induced to vote the republican ticket this fall" if he did not expect to furnish the induce-

Why is Dave Martin-"a disreputable rascal, a ruffian at the polls, a manipulator of ballot boxes, a dispenser of corruption funds"- all upon republican authority-employed to come to New York and assist the experienced politicians of this city to run their machine?

It all means a boodle campaignnothing else. The men who won four therefore continue as long as the tariff years ago by money, for the sake of more money, mean to buy the presidency again.-N. Y. World.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-- Maj. McKinley says he cannot bethe continuance of republican rule on lieve that the people of this country the ground of business stability wish will vote for Grover Cleveland. It is unpleasant to have to go counter to the But this is not all. If we are told Ohio major's belief, but there seems no

-The refusal of the Indiana supreme court to advance the suit of the republicans against the Australian ballot law is in the line of tariff reform. ter from that point of view, when the It will put the election in the state on -The federal officeholders, mem-

pose the army which is fighting for adapted itself to the Mckanley tariff Harrison's reelection. But the people oppose them and the people are invincible. -- Detroit Free Press. -The republican carapaign in

Michigan has not only become desperate, but has reached the stage of idiocy. Senator Stockbridge told an audience the other night that if Grover Cleveiand should be elected the rebel debtwould be paid!-N. Y. World.

--- Democratic prospects in Missour. are so bright that there was no need to bring McKinley here, but a speech or two from him will help. His unfailing record in the campaign so far is, to reduce the republican and increase the democratic vote wherever he has gone. -Chicago Times.

---- Any hoped-for effact produced by Mr. Blaine's speeches will be nullified business of the country has adapted itself to that system still more. The adapting process should not be permit- contempt and has said repeatedly that the course of the republican party is both illogical and unpatriotic .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

--- When the republicans think it most propitious time for doing that necessary to coloniza negroes is an old which must be done is now, and we stronghold like Illimis, it looks as if should not hesitate to give power to there might be sometiming in that canthe party that will do it. -Harper's vass which the decaperate clain shows: a majority of the woters in the stateopposed to the republican party .-Louisville Conrier Journal.

--- Around Cleveland are gathering the strong and thoughtful sitizens of the republic. A false political economy, a paternalistic distribution of revennes, an intolerant sectionalism canceive them. In the walks of business and labor the plain sense of the countruth and knows the right -Kansas City

Times. -It has come to pass that Dave Martin is the republican party. If the will of the people is defeated and plutocracy continues its ruinous policy, it currency cannot be made legal tender colonization is successful. It is deand that he cannot be compelled to plorable that one reckless, unprincitake a dollar of it unless he wants it pled, coarse-grained rascal, tough by He knows that the constitution ex- nature and experience, should be in a pressly provides that no state shall position to endanger the greatest namake anything but gold and silver a tion and most liberal government on legal tender. He knows that state earth. The beginning of the end is at bank notes would not circulate one hand when Dave Martin rules the des-

INDIVIDUALITY IN THE EAST.

Peculiar Characteristics of the New E

gland Village. Every genuine New England village is like an apple orchard. The trees are all apple-trees, and yet there is not one of them that does not insist upon its own individuality, and assert successfully its right to a special character of its own. If its neighbor leans to the north, then it will go to the east or the south. At any rate, it will be something in and for itself. So, as the crowding file comes toward us through the narrow passage, we catch for every face its own peculiar traits. That man looks not unlike the city type. He is a rich man, and is always ready to lend money to the poor farmer, taking his farm, his cattle and his furniture for security. The next one, with the bright blue eyes so full of kindness, the face bronzed and full of lines, everyone betraying fun and good humor, is the old stage-driver. There is not a man, woman or child within a radius of ten miles whom he does not know, and scarcely a stone on the ten-mile mail route that he does not recognize as an old friend as he drives past twice a day in all weathers. He it is who can manage the most obstinate horse, and make it do his will by dint of native shrewdness and tact. Following him comes a tall, slender, somewhat stooping farmer with the kindly farmer's face. He lives in the delightful old brick house by the side of the stage road, known and respected of all, and the men who hire out to him for the summer think themselves fortunate, for he is "just and kind." Here comes a mechanic-a wheelwright, carpenter, farmer. The sharp watchful mechanic's eye looks clear ahead, and has no need to lower itself before any man. There are lines of sorrow and lines of care, but when he smiles they all appear in a glow of sunshine like those that swept over the landscape in which he has always lived, smoothing out the ridges in their gleam. He is the graveligger too, and knows all the restingplaces under the grass of the pretty little cemetery, which he cares for as if it were his own garden. The young man behind him in shirt sleeves-"boiled shirt" sleeves-caught up with elastic, is the democratic candidate. He has run over from the grocery store to east his vote, presumably for the repubican candidate, as they are very good friends, and as soon as he has got rid of it, runs back again to his business. The next one, tall and dark, the 'honest man" who was once sent as representative, has driven four or five miles with "the nicest colt you ever saw," and has just come down from the platform, where he has been helping to count the vote. Following him, a very old man leaning on a stick. We seldom see him except at night, when he comes after the cows. There is something touching in the fact that it is always the very old men or the very little boys that go after the cows at night. It makes one think of what some phrenologist has said, that when a baby is

born, God sends it into the world with bare head, so that everyone can see just what material, what powers, it has to work with. Then He covers it up with hair, and says: "See what you can do with that!" And the child goes on working till, after his life is almost done, God uncovers the head again, that all may see what has been accomplished by the man. So the old man who goes after the cows must often remember how he used to run behind them long years ago, before he had almost "got through," as the people here touchingly say when a man dies. And so they pass, farmer after farmer, though almost every man of them is something more than a mere farmer. There is nothing which strikes a city-bred person with more astonishment in the New England villages than the number of things every man can do.-Anna C. Brackett, in Harper's Magazine.

MUSICAL WHIST.

A Game That Is Played With Living Cards. In these days when it is the fashion to understand and study whist, it is interesting to know that as a novelty for a bazar the game has been introduced as "Musical Whist with Living Cards." Four players are seated upon raised seats; a large, square cloth, on a floor or on a platform or stage, forms the card table. The cards are represented by persons in appropriate costumes, and the gowns for the court cards may be very original. The clubs usually wear gray and white, the emblems being in black velvet, and have crowns of silver-gray and jet. Hearts wear a pretty shade of green, with white, and the emblems are in red. Spades are in pink with black velvet emblems; diamonds in yellow with deep red. The parts of the smaller cards may be taken by children in gowns of creamwhite, and mob caps, the cards being indicated in large characters on the front of their dresses; or they may carry an immense card, two feet in length, and hung over the shoulders, hanging in shield fashion in front, on which are the spots of the card, and a card should hang at the back also and display the ordinary kind of a card back. The cards enter to the music of a march and are preceded by two little pages clad in slashed satin suits, capes with ostrich tips, and carrying wands of silver. Shuffling, catting and dealing are shown by a dance, and the cards then arrange themselves in front of their respective players. Each player indicates in turn the card to advace to the cenber, with musical accompaniment. The winning eard of each trick leads the others to one corner of the square where they form in file, and so on, closing up when six tricks are made on either side. At the conclusion of the game the tricks of the winning side lead off in triumph these of the losing side.

-Ladies' Home Journal.

Every Roman had the use of the public baths on payment of about half a farthing. These were not such structures as we call public baths, but superb buildings, lined with Egyptian granite and Nubian marble. Warm water was poured into the capacious basins through wide mouths of bright and massive silver. The most magnificent baths were those of Caracalla which had seats of marble for more will be because Dave Martin's work of than sixteen hundred people, and those of Diocletian, which had seats for three housand people. - National Review.

Only a Promise.

Irate Father-The idea of promising your flancee a diamond necklace! Where do you expect to get the money for it? His Son-That doesn't worry me: I only promised it -Jewelers' Weekly.

When Nature stance it may be best to render n but one should remember to use promptly, but one should remember to a even the most perfect remedies only who needed. The best and most simple and ge the remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufa-tured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

THERE is a fat man down in the Neck who is so close-fisted that he even hates to perspire freely.—Philadelphia Record.

DROPSY is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphiet giving full information.

WHEN a lone traveler comes to an abyse it doesn't gratify him much to "fall in with a friend."—Boston Courier.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

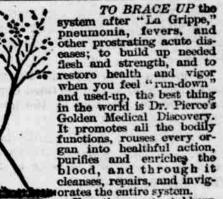
"MUDGE is still looking for a snap, I suppose?" "Yes, but he doesn't seem to have the necessary ginger to make it."—Indian-apolis Journal.

Ir is not wise to tell the bicyclist that you will go to the door and "see him off."—Boston Bulletin.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Herehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. MERCURY had wings on his heels. He nust have had soar feet. - Binghamton

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous illness. Beecham's Pills sell well because they cure. 25 cents a box.

Persistency is a great virtie, but it is pard to admire it in a fly.



Scrofulous, Skin or Scalp Diseases, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and kindred ailments, the "Discovery" is the only remody that's quaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, were have your money back you have your money

Can you think of anything more convinc-ing than the promise that is made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy? It is this: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."

## TWO GREAT REMEDIES.

The human citadel is open to attacks from two sources and aside from accidents these two are the avenues from which all of the maladies that afflict the race spring. The first of these are what is known as the excretory organs-the lungs, the kidnevs and the skin. These suffer from congestion which takes the form of colds. Starting from what is called a cold the maladies that result are wide spread ranging from a cough to consumption. They attack all ages and all stations. No one is free from these troubles. There is, however, a remedy that is a safeguard. This is REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. It contains no poison, and it will heal any form of lung trouble or any malady that arises from a cold. The other class of disease arise from derangement of the digestive organs and result in constipation. When the bowels do not act the stomach soon refuses to digest the food and we are troubled with indigestion and a long train of disorders that embrace a large range of maladies. THE LAXATIVE GUM DROPS will correct any difficulty of this sort. They contain nothing deleterious, but are safe and pleasant. Get them of any dealer. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, III.

'German

cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad. to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.



Small

